

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our views of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor discouraged by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of a candidate of a misallied Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law which all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not infrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made an all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro. We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, the following rules of faith and action:

1st. The Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as a qualification for a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have cultivated its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many needs. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest honor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance removed to the place it belongs, and the natural law incident to that system of administration, which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-lamented, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
VESPASIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
WM. F. STETTLER, of Missouri.
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Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms

OF

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A large assortment of

Coach and Buggy Harness,

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SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.

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COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

The Law of Self-Defense.

Below we give the decision of the Court of Appeals granting a new trial to Meredith, who was condemned by a jury in Grayson county for killing one Ireland. The clerk of the Court of Appeals has had numerous applications for this important decision, and supposing that it would be interesting to our readers, as well as valuable to members of the legal profession, we have concluded to publish it in full. Our readers will observe, that the court decided that if a man has a reasonable ground to believe, and does believe, that he is in danger of losing his life or of sustaining great bodily harm, he is justified in using his own judgment as to the best manner of defending himself—even though it afterwards turn out that he was really in no danger; the jury in such cases are to determine whether the accused believed or had reasonable grounds to believe that his life or person was in danger.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

JUNE 4, 1857.

NATHL. MEREDITH vs. Appeal from a judgment of the Circuit Court of Grayson county.

The court being sufficiently advised delivered the following opinion:

This appeal is prosecuted by the appellant from the judgment of the Circuit Court, sentencing him to two years confinement in the penitentiary for killing one Ireland.

The only important questions in the record arise upon the instructions given to the jury by the Circuit Court, and the propriety of its refusal to allow others asked for by the accused. And in determining these points it becomes necessary to recite briefly the substance of the testimony before the jury.

The homicide occurred in a village in Grayson county in August 1854, and was the result of an affray, originating in a quarrel about a game of marbles.

The proof conduces to show, that a number of persons had assembled near a grocery in the village, and were engaged, or some of them, in playing marbles. A bet of ten cents was made upon the game, and after it was finished an inquiry was made as to who had the stakes. Meredith accused a bystander of having the money, who denied it, and called Meredith a liar, to which the former replied, he was joking; then Ireland, the deceased, said to Meredith that language was too harsh for him to use, to which Meredith replied "if any body took it up they might help themselves." It was then proposed that all should be searched to see who had the stakes, but to this Meredith refused to submit. He then left the crowd and proceeded to a house standing near, but upon the request of the bystander whom he had before accused of having the stakes, came back, and when near the crowd said "whoever accused me of having the stakes told a damned lie." Ireland, the deceased, then got up and said they all passed him of it, and immediately commenced throwing stones at Meredith, who backed off from the crowd, retired a short distance and returned, and Ireland he would see him another day.

Meredith's friends then persuaded him to go out and fight Meredith, saying he should have a fair fight. He then, and a number of his friends, pulled off their coats and "rolled up their sleeves" preparing for the fight, and "then walked off to one side," picked up a rock and threw it at Meredith. The "crowd standing by" commenced hallooing to Ireland to stone him, "kill him," "give it to him," and he continued to throw stones at him until Meredith retreated about seventy-five yards, occasionally throwing stones back at Ireland. Meredith continued to retreat from the ground until he reached his brother's house, about two hundred yards from the crowd and the grocery. He went into the house and was soon seen coming out with a gun, carrying it in one hand by his side, and up the street towards the crowd.

Ireland who had returned from pursuing Meredith was immediately informed that the latter had a gun and was told to get a gun from Vinson a bystander, who had one present. He at once stepped into the street, in front of Meredith, holding the muzzle elevated. When he reached the middle of the street he stopped, still holding his gun with both hands pointing down the street towards Meredith. Meredith stepped to one side of the street, immediately raised his gun and fired, and Ireland fell. Ireland's gun and Meredith's were fired simultaneously. The report sounded as though there was but one gun; and Ireland, as some of the witnesses say, was taking his rest at Meredith when the latter raised his gun and shot.

Upon these facts, or evidence conducing to establish them, the appellant moved a number of instructions which were all refused, and instead thereof the Court gave instructions numbered from 1 to 9, to all of which appellant excepted, as he did to the refusal to give those he had asked for.

We perceive no serious objection to the instructions given by the Court except No. 2. This conflicts with No. 5 and does not, in our opinion, correctly lay down the law of the case. No. 2 is as follows:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant killed Ireland in self-defense they ought to find him not guilty, and if Ireland assaulted the defendant and he had reasonable grounds to believe he was in danger of sustaining great bodily harm or loss of his life from such assault, he might resist such assault, and, if necessary to protect his life or person from great bodily harm, he might kill Ireland, if he had no safe means of escaping; but if the defendant could have safely retreated from the danger, and by that means saved his life and person, he is not excusable for the killing of Ireland."

The qualifications in the latter part of this instruction, excusing the homicide only upon the ground that the defendant could not have safely retreated and thereby have avoided the danger to himself, however imminent it may have been, or he may have reasonably supposed it to be, virtually deprived him of a reasonable exercise of his own judgment in determining what was necessary to be done for the protection of his person or life, a right which the law confers upon every man, but which must be exercised at his peril, and subject to the revision of his peers.

By this instruction the jury are substantially informed that although the accused may, from the acts of Ireland—his sudden taking of the gun from Vinson, stepping out into the street with it in both hands, presenting it directly at him, and other attendant circumstances—have had reasonable grounds to believe, and did believe, that he would immediately kill him or inflict great bodily harm by shooting; and although he may have had reasonable grounds to believe, and did believe, that such injury to himself could only be avoided by shooting Ireland; and that there was no safe escape from the threatened danger, still, if he could have safely retreated and escaped the danger the killing was inexcusable. He is thus allowed no opportunity of judging for himself as to the probability of escape from the danger, and although he may have acted as any rational person in view of all the facts would have done, still, if he "could have safely retreated and thereby saved his life and person from danger," he is not to be excused.

The law allows in defense of a man's person or property such means as are necessary. In the selection and use of the means, he must of necessity exercise his own judgment. It is done at his peril, and if he goes beyond what is necessary to accomplish the object, and thus violates the law, he must abide the consequences. In the exercise of this judgment he must act rationally; this is required; and nothing less will suffice.

In Rapp's case, 14th Ben. Monroe, 622—which was an indictment for malicious shooting with intent to kill, and where the defense was imminent danger of great bodily harm from his antagonist—this court said that, "even if Bowland did not in fact intend to proceed immediately to cut off Rapp's ears, or otherwise to use his knife in inflicting bodily harm upon him, still, if from his offensive language, his movements, his threats, his attitude and proximity; and from the fact that he had called Rapp into his store, and from all other circumstances developed by the evidence as existing at the time, and which may bear upon the question of intention, the jury should be of opinion that Rapp did believe, and had reasonable ground to believe, that Rowland intended to proceed immediately to the infliction of bodily harm upon him with the knife in his hand, and that he would do so, unless prevented by such act of self defense as was then in the power of Rapp, then the shooting by Rapp was excusable on the ground of self defense and apparent necessity."

In Shorter v. The People, 2 Comstock, 197, as stated in Wharton's Crim. Law, 466, it was said by Bronson J., that "when one who is without fault himself, is attacked by another in such a manner or under such circumstances as to furnish reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take away his life, or to do him some great bodily harm, and there is reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent that such design will be accomplished, I think he may safely act upon appearances and kill the assailant if that be necessary to avoid the apprehended danger; and the killing will be justifiable, though it may afterwards turn out that the appearances were false, and there was in fact neither design to do him serious injury, nor danger that it should be done. He must decide at his own peril upon the force of the circumstances in which he is placed, for that is a matter which will be subject to judicial review. But he will not act at the peril of making that guilt, if appearances prove false, which would be innocence had they proved true."

So here, if Meredith, having been assaulted, retreated to a place of safety and procured the gun for his self defense, appeared again in the street, going with a lawful purpose, and not for the purpose or with intent of renewing the fight, and while thus on the street Ireland appeared with his gun, presented towards him, in a menacing attitude and within shooting distance, and from those and other attendant circumstances, then occurring, Meredith had reasonable grounds to believe and did believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm or loss of life from Ireland, and that the latter was then about to take his life or inflict such bodily harm, and could only be prevented by his using such means of defense as were then in his, Meredith's, power, then the shooting by the latter was excusable on the ground of self defense and apparent necessity.

Whether there was in point of fact an actual necessity for the resort to the means used by Meredith was a question to be decided by him at the time, and although he may have erred in his judgment as to the existence of such necessity, still, if from all the attending facts and circumstances, he in good faith believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing, that his only safety was in using the means then in his power to prevent Ireland from killing him or inflicting great bodily harm, the use of such means by him was excusable.

Whether such reasonable grounds for this belief, and the belief existed, was for the jury to determine.

The instructions asked for by appellant were properly refused, and we perceive no substantial objection to the other instructions allowed; but for the error in the second instruction, as indicated, the judgment is erroneous.

It is therefore considered that said judgment be reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial and other proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Beware of Pickpockets.—A gentleman on his way to the Louisville Fair had his pocket-book stolen the day before yesterday evening at the Railroad Depot in our city, and another gentleman shared the same fate yesterday morning. Each of them lost over \$200. The rogues were no doubt pickpockets traveling on the cars, and the Leopard for Spithhead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

Dan Rice Has a Fight.—During the visit of Dan Rice's circus to Upper Canada, says the Albany Knickerbocker, an English bully allowed that he could lick "any two Yankees that ever was born." Dan doubted this, and informed the Englishman that in the absence of a "pair of Yankees" he might try his hand on him. The Englishman off coat and pitched in. Dan countered, and hit the Englishman under his left ear. The Englishman went up about five feet, leaving his boots behind. Englishman came down again and fell like a log. Dan got a physician, bled the Englishman, and brought him too. Having done this, he sent him home on a shutter. The affair happened about twenty miles from Niagara. The licking was so well deserved and so handsomely repaid, that it added to Dan's popularity. The day after this he performed to \$1,200; the day afterwards to \$1,720. We get this from a person who witnessed the whole affair.

Editorial Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, August 31, 1857.

The first day of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society was most auspiciously ushered in with splendid weather, fine stock and a concourse of beauty that inspired every one with a confidence in the perfect success of the exhibition for the week. Numbers of visitors from distant and neighboring States combined with the usual frequenters of our Kentucky Fairs to swell the throng to nearly if not quite 20,000 persons. And if we may take into consideration the Sunday that prevented many from reaching the city, it would be safe to conjecture an assemblage of 30,000 people during the rest of the week. The successful start that the exhibition has received will also contribute to convince the doubting, if here were any, and render all more alive to the enjoyment and excitement of the week.

Col. Wilder, the President, had already been received by the cavalcade of Butchers, acting in behalf of the City Guilds, and had delivered his opening speech when the Frankfort train reached the grounds. We of course missed both events and regret it the more as the unanimous voice of all present pronounced Col. W.'s address a perfectly chaste and appropriate effort, entirely suited to the occasion and a model of its kind. The Fair being formally opened the various rings of the thorough bred Stallions, in which class we find the Veteran Wagner of famous reputation, looking as proudly conscious of his own dashing appearance as though he knew all were intent on the conquer of Old Grey Eagle. The buzz of admiration at the fine effect of the ring was raised to a murmur of applause when the Marshal proclaimed the name of the hero and he curvetted with arched neck and stately step round the Amphitheater to the music of his own reel so familiar to Kentuckian ears. The various cavalcades of saddle, buggy, and draft horses and mares consumed in their various exhibitions the entire day. It should be remembered by those who complain of a comparative fewness of animals, that on this day no premiums were awarded, and for this reason exhibitors preferred, in most cases, reserving their display for the day of competition to showing their horses where no riband was to be gained.

Many distinguished strangers fill the box allotted to the invited guests. The press is particularly well represented. Although we have not had time to look well about us and see all those whose names are so familiar, a throng of celebrities meets one almost everywhere. Fossick, the Poet editor, has come to gratify the eyes of those whose ears and imagination he has so pleasantly entertained with his verses. Reed of the Cincinnati Times, Crippen of the same paper, and a host of other worthies whose names are household words, are to be distinguished by the badge of the Printing Press. To these add the Crittendens, Guthries, Powells and others that represent the public men of our country, and the practical men of all our States, and an idea may be formed of the interest pervading all classes, that is felt in our National Exhibition. The day of show without reward is over. To-morrow our farmers may measure their strength for ribands on their cattle.

Apart from the National Fair the exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute attracts in the evening many visitors. The display of machinery both agricultural and mechanical is extremely creditable to the manufacturers of the city, and the furniture and similar articles may safely challenge competition from the older and more mechanical parts of our country. To sum up, everybody is in high spirits, everybody delighted at the evident success of the Fair, and charmed with the hospitality that is so bountifully showered alike on stranger and home-folks.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE BREAKING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We find in the London Times of the 15th, in addition to the intelligence telegraphed from Halifax, an explanation of the cause of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, as telegraphed to that paper from Plymouth where the Telegraph fleet had arrived:

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.
The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehanna, Captain Sands, and Her Majesty's screw steamer Agamemnon, Master Commander Noddall, entered the sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, at 3 1/2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 385 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven knots.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

Soundings were found by the Cypriotes at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Hamoaze. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The machinery now aboard the Niagara is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

When the break was applied with increased power, the stern of the Niagara was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The Susquehanna was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam; the Agamemnon, the Cypriotes, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the Cypriotes left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithhead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

DAN RICE HAS A FIGHT.—During the visit of Dan Rice's circus to Upper Canada, says the Albany Knickerbocker, an English bully allowed that he could lick "any two Yankees that ever was born." Dan doubted this, and informed the Englishman that in the absence of a "pair of Yankees" he might try his hand on him. The Englishman off coat and pitched in. Dan countered, and hit the Englishman under his left ear. The Englishman went up about five feet, leaving his boots behind. Englishman came down again and fell like a log. Dan got a physician, bled the Englishman, and brought him too. Having done this, he sent him home on a shutter. The affair happened about twenty miles from Niagara. The licking was so well deserved and so handsomely repaid, that it added to Dan's popularity. The day after this he performed to \$1,200; the day afterwards to \$1,720. We get this from a person who witnessed the whole affair.

Southern Pacific Road.

LOUISVILLE, August 31, 1857.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are prosecuting their enterprise with an indefatigable energy which promises auspicious results.

We have already mentioned the arrival at Shreveport of the locomotive shipped from this port. It has since been transported to the road, is now safe and sound, in running order.

The contract for the first twenty-eight miles, that is from Lake Caddo, in this State, to Marshall, in Texas, was taken, as our readers know, by the firm of Jno. T. Grant & Co., with the engagement to complete it by the 1st day of April next.

Dr. Grant, of that firm, is now on the ground, actively at work, and he expects, as we learn, to have this section completed by the 1st of January next; thus anticipating the time of contract three months.

The chairs, spikes, and platform cars have already reached this city from New York, and will soon be on the road. When they reach there the laying of the track will commence immediately, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road by the period last named. During the next business season, we shall have a railroad in full operation between Lake Caddo and Marshall, and it will bring fifty thousand bales of cotton to this market.

This will be the first practical benefit growing out of the new enterprise under which the Southern Pacific Railroad is now placed. It is a most encouraging omen for the future. The same energy continued, and supported by the same confidence, which enables the directors to do their work so well, will carry the road onward, within the next year, a still longer stretch, and add new confirmations to the faith that it will not be stopped until it reaches the far coasts of the Pacific, and new sections adding to the visible growth of the prosperity of this city. We have the most inspiring accounts of the progress of the surveys westward. These same contractors have agreed to grade and prepare for the iron forty-two miles further by the 1st of January, 1859; and if they are supported by early provision of the superstructure, there is no reason to doubt that this section too will be completed, in anticipation of the contract time, and that there will be seventy miles of the Pacific Railroad completed and in use by the fall of next year.

The ship Lebanon, which left New York on the 17th ult., will bring another first class locomotive and other materials, and these shipments will be diligently followed by others.

These results and this activity are inspiring. The road is evidently in faithful hands, and the confidence which was yielded them in this city is fully vindicated. The general route by the way of Texas and El Paso has lately received such a valuable testimony in its favor, by the selection of the overland mail route on that line, as the best line of access to the Pacific, and every development gives to this enterprise such evident advantages, physical and financial, in the local superiority of the line, and the great inducements afforded by the wise liberality of Texas, that few years will elapse before it is recognized as the national route to which all others will be only branches and feeders.

It is unnecessary for us to attempt to reply to the silly though abusive articles which are still being published by some of the Democratic press against W. C. Anderson, Esq. Mr. A., as the candidate of the American party for Congress in this district, at the recent election, acquired a reputation for energy, talent, and eloquence, of which both he and his friends may well be proud. Though a young man, comparatively unknown in some portions of the district, and having an opponent whose former canvass and success, gave him great advantages, Mr. Anderson made a most popular and brilliant canvass, reducing the Democratic majority in the district from 833 to 165. In the counties of Boyle and Lincoln, where he is best known, he received the largest vote those counties have given to any one for many years. Mr. Anderson is not a man to be injured by the innuendoes and misrepresentations of his unscrupulous foes. They will yet find him as robust in the side of anti-American Democracy, and will discover that his late canvass has only put him in good trim for future contests, by giving him an acquaintance and popularity with the people, and establishing for him a reputation for ability and devotion to principle, which can never be reached by his envious traducers.

[Danville Tribune.]

OFFICIAL—APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, consul at Liverpool, in place of Nathaniel Hawthorne, resigned.

Henry W. Spencer, of New York, consul at Paris, in place of Duncan McKee, resigned.

John E. Smith, of Pennsylvania, consul at Balse, in place of Daniel S. Lee, deceased.

Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, consul at Aspinwall, in place of Francis A. Thornton, resigned.

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, consul at Barcelona, in place of Pablo Auguera, the present incumbent.

Jacob Forney, of Pennsylvania, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah.

Collected for the benefit of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, by its Agent, Rev. A. M. Cowan, to September 1, 1857.

J. M. Preston, Covington, \$50 00
J. M. Dunn, Mercer, county, 20 00
F. Dever, Lexington, 20 00
Rev. John Ward, Lexington, 20 00
Mrs. S. B. Shelby, Lexington, 20 00
Major Thos. H. Shelby, Fayette, county, 20 00
R. C. Boggs, Fayette, county, 20 00
Thompson Barnam, Madison, 20 00
Squire Turner, Richmond, 20 00
G. W. Norton, Russellville, 20 00
Hugh Barclay, Russellville, 20 00
John H. Green, Louisville, 20 00
William Miller, Louisville, 20 00
A. Hite, Louisville, 10 00
J. B. Alexander, Louisville, 10 00
L. S. Warren, Louisville, 10 00
D. R. Young, Louisville, 10 00
Ed. H. Taylor, Jr., Lexington, 10 00
F. K. Hunt, Lexington, 10 00
T. H. Shelby, Jr., Fayette, county, 10 00
Col. David Lewis, Richmond, 10 00
Ezekiel Field, Richmond, 10 00
Salem Wallace, Madison, 10 00
Nathan Moran, Madison, 10 00
William Hawkins, Madison, 10 00
Collection in Associate Reform Presby-terian Church, Madison, 9 00
Towles Terrill, Garrard, county, 10 00
Franklin Moran, Garrard, county, 10 00
Abner Baker, Lancaster, 10 00
Joshua F. Bell, Danville, 5 00
Charles Caldwell, Boyle, county, 5 00
Dr. P. Mason, Boyle, county, 5 00
Dr. W. Robertson, Harrodsburg, 5 00
W. I. Moberley, Harrodsburg, 5 00
J. H. Grimes, Mercer, county, 5 00
George Rogers, Woodford, 5 00
Mrs. R. S. McClure, Lexington, 5 00
Isaac F. Shelby, Fayette, county, 5 00
Miss Nancy Boggs, Fayette, county, 5 00
Mrs. Frasier, Lexington, 5 00
P. B. Atwood, Louisville, 5 00
R. A. Robinson, Louisville, 5 00
W. B. Hamilton, Louisville, 5 00
Rev. E. Forman, Richmond, 5 00
C. F. Burnam, Richmond, 5 00
W. H. Kennard, Lancaster, 5 00
A. Lush, Lancaster, 5 00
J. S. Graham, Harrodsburg, 2 00
W. H. Landrum, Lancaster, 2 00
W. H. Wherrett, Lancaster, 2 00
L. B. Crutcher, Woodford, 2 00
W. L. Graddy, Woodford, 2 00
W. Bailey, Woodford, 1 00
Samuel Miles, Woodford, 1 00
Thos. Graddy, Woodford, 1 00
A. Taylor, Woodford, 1 00
L. L. Crutcher, Franklin, 1 00
Mrs. Cook, Lexington, 1 00
N. Sandford, Lancaster, 1 00

FRANKFORT, September 1, 1857.

DIED.
At the residence of his son, in the county of Owen, in this State, on Friday, August 27, 1857, at 4 P. M., J. S. MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents, who have been promised an obituary notice of Mr. Moorehead, a gentleman who was well acquainted with the prominent incidents of his life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAWITT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

New Goods!

R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new Styles of Goods during the Season.

Aug. 31, 1857—1m.

School for Boys.

The undersigned having been solicited by several citizens of Frankfort to teach a class of youths, has consented to teach a class of 20 or 25 in the ordinary English branches. Also in Algebra, Geometry, and the Latin and Greek languages. A few more will yet be received. As the number is to be limited, application should be made soon. Persons desirous of entering scholars can leave their names with Dr. W. C. Sneed, at his office, or with me, at Dr. Sneed's private residence.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. J. B. THARP.

Frankfort High School.

The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.

A limited number of pupils received. The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.

Terms per session of 20 weeks: Board and Tuition, \$50
Tuition alone, \$30
No deduction for absence.

E. A. GRANT, Principal.
Aug. 24, 1857—w&twlm.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Youghiogheny Coal.
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by

July 1—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

St. Ann's Hall.
A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMURDO, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.

A few day scholars will be admitted. August 3-1m.

Expedition for Liberia.
Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857.

The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.

May 11, 1857—6m.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,
St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS probably ever exhibited in this city:

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, LYONS SILK VELVETS, FLOUNCE ROBES, ROBES A QUILLE, RICH PRINTED DOLANES, SAXONY PLAIDS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS, PRINTED FLANNELS, COBBERGS AND ALPACAS, BLACK CHAPE MERINO, BOMBAZINES, GINGHAMS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS, FASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

SPECIAL attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETTS, HOUSLERY AND GLOVES, STEELS, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept on our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by arrangement East can furnish goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.

Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business. Sept. 2, 1857—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Regular Packet for Louisville.
THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS, Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday, for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, every Monday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday's and Friday's.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents. Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

For New Orleans.
THE splendid Passenger Steamer DAVID WHITE, A. M. GALT, Master, will leave as above on Monday, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
For Freight or passage apply on board or to J. S. MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents, No. 23, Wall Street, Louisville. Passage Register with the Clerk at the Gall House. Sept. 2, 1857—td.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S FRENCH & AMERICAN CIRCUS.

COMBINED EXHIBITION.

First appearance in America of the TWO GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANTS ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.



Who will appear in a variety of Gymnastics, Dances, Postures, Graces, &c. &c. The most wonderful Quadrupeds ever exhibited! Manager, EQUESTRIAN DIRECTOR, JOHN P. GREEN, R. HUNTINGTON.

Will exhibit at VERSAILLES, on Tuesday, September 8th. FRANKFORT, Wednesday, September 9th, 1857. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Performances commence half an hour after dark.

A full, brilliant & diversified troupe of French & American Equestrians, Comprising some of the most famous Riders and Artists in the world, among whom are:

Madame Louise Tourniaire, The first Lady Equestrienne of Europe.

Mon Francois Tourniaire, From the Cirque Napoleon, Paris. THEODORE TOURNIAIRE, The celebrated Juvenile.

Mr. A. F. Lyming, The Cord Volantist and Jester.

Signor Bliss, The Contortionist.

The German Brothers, Gymnasts. Besides a full corps of other Equestrians and Artists, including B. HUNTINGTON, G. LE MANA, NAGLE, WARD, PHOENIX and others.

Among the great feats in the Performances, are the

Elephants' Exercises. These curiously trained creatures are the only animals of their kind that have ever been trained to sit and dance to the music of music. They will

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. JAS. TRACER & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.;
MCDONELL, YOUNG & CO.; HARRIS & HARRISON; LOW
& WATNEY; JAS. E. BRADY, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.;
CARLTON, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARNER & SMITH;
CARRUTHER & HOPKINS; CARR & WATNEY; AAR & REILLY;
CLARK, CARR & CO.
Aug. 17, 1857-4f.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.
THE TWELFTH SESSION of this school will com-
mence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.
Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00
Stationery, 25
French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work with-
out extra charge.
Instruction in Music, with use of Instrument for prac-
tice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.
Aug. 7, 1857-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
WHEREAS has been known to me that LEW-
IS HOAG, did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the
county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS,
has since fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for
the apprehension of said Hoag, and his delivery to the
jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, in this 28th day of Aug., A. D. 1857,
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

MORRIS & HAMPTON
HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied by
J. H. Hampton, on St. Clair street, next door to Pier-
ce, Confectionery, a large and well selected assort-
ment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
just imported from the East, and equaling if not sur-
passing in variety, elegance of style and newness, any
ever before offered in this market. These articles are
all new, having been purchased only a few days since
from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New
York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and
a la mode in pattern. The attention of purchasers is par-
ticularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of FANCY
suits for both ladies and gentlemen's wear, selected for
summer use, and to their superb stock of hats, of all
shape and hue, from the recherche white silk ventilated
head-piece, as light, airy and poetic as a fairy's dream,
to the bookish skull-cap, or a staid straw hat. Their
stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
is large and well selected. The public are invited to
call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire
to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it
their advantage.
Frankfort, March 22, 1854-4f.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
AT COST FOR CASH.
I AM now offering rare inducements to the Citizens
of Franklin and surrounding counties in the way o

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING,
Having the largest and best selected stock in town,
and being desirous of closing them out, I will, on and
after this date, sell all my SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING at Cost for Cash. Consisting of a large as-
sortment of Coat Vests and Pants of all colors and
styles, also a large lot of Cloth Coats which I will sell
cheap for cash.
Call soon if you want CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHS,
CHAS. B. GETZS.
Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort.
June 26, 1857-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
In testimony and by the authority of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
LEWIS DEATHERAGE, did kill and murder SAR-
AH BECKWITH in the county of Simpson, and has fled
from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the
power invested in me by law, do hereby offer a re-
ward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of
said Deatherage and his delivery to the jailer of the
county of Simpson, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
this 28th day of June, A. D. 1857, and in the
66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me that the
amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorpora-
tion has been paid in the Deposit Bank of Cynthi-
ana.
Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby declare said
Bank authorized to commence business as a Banking
Institution, according to the terms of its Charter.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
this 28th day of June, A. D. 1857, and in the
66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

R. RUNYAN,
AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received
an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
to which he invites the attention of the public, as he
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.
April 6, 1857-4f.

COACH FACTORY.
I am constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-
riages—any kind of Repairing, and the best of the
best material. We have purchased the right o

HEMING & QUIN,
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to
our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1855-4f.

**SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**
HENRY SAMUEL, BAKER AND HAT MAKER, is hap-
py to inform his friends and the public that he has
again established in comfortable and commodious rooms,
and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His
new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on
St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes
that this old friend and customers especially, who patron-
ized him before, will not fail to find their way
back to his shop.
March 12, 1855-4f.

**CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.**
The subscriber would respectfully call attention to
the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an
operation of
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its com-
bined action of Sieves and Suction, it effectually
cleans wheat from dirt, (without bursting the ball),
clean, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.
Jan 12-4f. W. B. SMITH.

ICE! ICE! ICE!!!
THE LARGE ICE-HOUSE, known as Todd & Crit-
tenden's will be opened from this date, between the
hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, A. M. for the delivery of ice
to all persons wanting it. Customers will be supplied at
their residence so soon as the necessary arrangements
are made. Tickets to be had at
May 27, 1857-4f. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
Cor. St. Clair and Broadway.

2 CASES FRESH PINE-APPLE, just received by
April 15. KEENE & CO.

WANTED.
20,000 lbs. Bacon;
2000 lbs. Lard;
500 lbs. Feathers;
500 bushels Hemp Seed, for which I will
pay the highest cash price. Call on
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

**WILLARD'S
PATENT PLANTER & SOWER.**
THIS is an ingenious machine, for which letters patent
were granted to Mr. HENRY WILLARD in May last. It
was exhibited during the last season at several State
Fairs, always commanding universal admiration. Large
quantities are now being manufactured for use during
the coming spring, and it is believed that a machine that
accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must at once
come into general use. It is especially adapted for the
South, and our enterprising planters will find it worthy
of their attention. The machine is of about the size of
an ordinary harrow, and the following description is from a
late number of the *United States Journal*:
"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most
valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It
is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrow-
ing at the same time, for sowing in drills and also for
planting in hills, and will accomplish either object as
well as could possibly be done by hand. The grain is
placed in cylinders, which are made to revolve with the
motion of the wheels of the cart. As the holders rotate
the grain passes out through the screens to the ground.
The seeds are evenly distributed, and the machine may
be regulated to sow any given amount to the acre
with perfect accuracy. The grain is covered by the re-
volving harrow, which receives its motion from the
cart wheels. This harrow revolves with great rapidity
in the opposite direction from its forward motion, thus
harrowing up the ground instead of making it down,
and tearing to pieces any stubble, sods, manure, and
leaving them behind instead of drawing them together
in bunches as with the common harrow. The holders
are easily be raised and lowered, and may be used for
mowing and preparing the ground, which can be
accomplished with it much more rapidly and efficiently
than with any other machine.
"For sowing in drills the harrow is taken up, and
the guides, as seen in the engraving on the inclined board,
are changed so as to make the seeds drop into the drills
prepared by harrows, instead of just ahead of the board.
A cover for each furrow is attached just behind, con-
structed so as to let the light dirt on to the furrow, and
compressing it down, and the revolving harrow, which
"The arrangement is the same for planting in hills,
excepting that the guides are changed so as to drop the
seeds into hills. It can be regulated to drop any num-
ber of grains in each hill, to make the hills any distance
apart, and to cover to any depth that may be required.
The attachment for planting and covering is very simple,
and is ingeniously arranged, so as to prevent the clumps
and stones from being thrown upon the grain, while it
compresses the dirt upon the seeds much better than
could be done with either hoe or roller.
"Another very valuable feature about this machine is
an attachment for preparing cotton seed, consisting of
an extra cylinder in which the seed is placed, made to
revolve by harrows, instead of just ahead of the board.
The attachment for planting and covering is very simple,
and is ingeniously arranged, so as to prevent the clumps
and stones from being thrown upon the grain, while it
compresses the dirt upon the seeds much better than
could be done with either hoe or roller.
"The whole machine is extremely simple in its con-
struction, is no more difficult to get out of order, and is
easily worked as any ordinary agricultural implement.
Although entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as
it has been thoroughly tried for all purposes, and its
practical operation exhibited during the last season at
various State Fairs, commanding in all cases the universal
admiration of the whole agricultural community.
The machines are now being manufactured and sold
by J. M. EMMERSON & CO., No. 1 Spruce Street, New
York, at the following
PRICES WITH RIGHT TO USE IN QUANTITY:
Machine complete, without the extra attach-
ments for preparing cotton seed, \$100 00
Machine for sowing broadcast, and harrowing
only, 70 00
Persons who may be desirous of procuring one
of these invaluable machines can be accommodated by
calling upon A. G. HODGES, the proprietor of the Frankfort
Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation
of the same, so that Farmers can form their own opin-
ions of its practical utility.
March 11, 1857-4f.

**ATKINS' AUTOMATON;
OR
SELF-RUNNING REAPER & MOWER
BEST MACHINE IN USE.**
I have the honor to inform you that I have just re-
ceived a new and improved machine, which is called
the "ATKINS' AUTOMATON," and which is the best
machine in use. It is a self-running reaper and mow-
er, and is of a very simple and easy construction.
It is of a very small size, and is very light, and
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